

TAMMANY GIVES WOMEN VOTERS FULL EQUALITY

Will Have Voice in All Party Affairs and Be Placed on Committees.

SLAP AT REPUBLICANS

Gentle Sex May "Look On and Have Nothing to Say" in Rival Party, Says Report.

Absolute equality of representation in the councils of the organization was accorded to women voters by the Tammany Hall executive committee at a meeting yesterday afternoon. This action was made upon the recommendation of a special committee appointed to arrange for the participation of the feminine part of the electorate in the activities of the party. President Alfred E. Smith of the Board of Aldermen was chairman of the committee and the other members were: Edward P. Boyle and John F. Curry.

The committee could not resist a slap at the Republican organization in New York county, saying in the final paragraph of its report: "Your committee has been actuated by a desire to submit to the executive committee a plan that will accord women absolute equality of opportunity within the party, and adherence to fundamental democratic principles could suggest no less. We have provided for active participation on the part of women in the affairs of the party, in striking contrast to the action taken by our opponents, where, it is the understanding of your committee, they are permitted to come in, look on and have nothing to say."

Koenig Explains Republican Rule.

"We can't help what Tammany wants to say about us," said Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, when the above paragraph was read to him, "but we have already organized the women in each Assembly district and into an unofficial county committee under a leadership of Miss Helen Varick Bowell. Each Assembly district has its woman leader. Under the bylaws of the county committee we cannot at this time elect women to office. To be eligible to membership a person must not only be a voter but must be an enrolled member of the Republican party as well. When women have had a chance to enroll, which will be in May, we will consider a plan to give them proper representation in our main committee."

Not only are they to be taken into the Tammany general committee, but into the executive committee as well. Hereafter when it comes to a showdown on some important matter of policy in that sacred and tradition-bound committee women will have an equal voice with the men. When Tom Foley casts his vote there is no one to prevent it unless Jennie happens to be convinced that the way he votes is right.

Plan Auxiliary Committee.

The Tammany Hall General Committee is now composed of one member from each election district for every fifteen votes cast in that district for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last gubernatorial election. The plan is to provide an auxiliary committee made up of an equal number of women from each election district. It is proposed that this auxiliary committee be only temporary and that the committee be reorganized on a basis giving women exact representation after the next election, that is, the number of women representatives from a district would be greater than the number of men, so that women should have a greater influence in the county committee than men.

"It has been suggested that as vacancies arise in the county committee in the various election districts the same be filled by appointing women thereto," said the report. "This is a matter of district administration purely, but such practice might mislead and be accepted in some quarters as the measure of representation intended to be accorded women voters generally. In view of the comparatively small number of vacancies likely to occur between now and the time of the party call in August such sporadic appointments of women to district committees would likely do more harm than good. The district county committee will be dealing with local matters only for some time to come, and it would seem membership in the auxiliary district committee will serve every necessary purpose for the present. Perhaps it would be better, well, therefore, to let vacancies in the county committee remain unfilled temporarily."

WOMEN AT POLLS.

Will Register To-day for Special Elections.

This is the first day of registration for the special elections to be held March 5 to fill the vacancies in the Seventy-eighth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congressional districts. The first two are in Kings county, the Twenty-first entirely in New York county and the Twenty-second partially in New York county and partially in the Bronx.

The registry booths will be open to-day from 9 P. M. until 10 P. M. The second and last chance to register will be to-morrow, when the booths will be open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Under a decision of the Court of Ap-

peals the new district lines as laid out by the Legislature last winter will be used as the basis for the elections. All who registered from a residence within these district lines last fall and have not changed their residence do not have to register in order to vote.

All persons who have moved into any one of the districts since the last election may register and vote provided they have lived in the State a year, the county four months and the election district thirty days. A naturalized citizen must have received his final papers at least ninety days before election.

All persons who since the last election have moved from one election district to another in the Congress district may get a certificate of transfer and be entitled to vote.

The registration would be light were it not for the fact that for the first time the women have a chance to register and later vote. It is figured that the women voters in the districts will equal the male voters in number.

All women must register under their given names. President Voorhis was asked last night whether the law required the women to give their right name. He replied that the law undoubtedly contemplated that the voter should give the name by which she was known when it was named right, but that in the past men had refused to do it and the election officials had accepted their statements. The registry boards have a blank for "Age." No special instructions have been given to the election officials, however, in regard to accepting answers, and undoubtedly each board will decide for itself whether to construe the law strictly or not.

"I do not believe there will be any attempt to create trouble for the women by insisting upon technicalities," said President Voorhis.

American born women married to alien husbands do not possess the right of suffrage.

Certain newspapers in each county in which there is an election will carry to-day the boundaries of the election districts, the place of the registration place of each district.

The candidates for Congress in the four districts are:

First—To succeed Daniel J. Griffin: Rep., Wilcox L. Morehouse; Dem., W. E. Cleary.

Second—To succeed Murray Hulbert: Rep., John A. Bolles; Dem., Jerome L. Donovan.

Third—To succeed Henry Bruckner: Rep., Richard Furlong; Dem., Anthony J. Griffin.

Fourth—To succeed Arthur F. Dieckman, a claim agent of 340 East 135th street, as their candidate to fill the vacant Congress seat sought by Mr. Griffin and Mr. Furlong.

MANY CALL ON ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Among Visitors to the Sick Room.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is rapidly gaining strength, and he was in such fine condition yesterday that his physicians permitted him to leave his bed and take short walks about his room.

Mrs. Martin and Duell released their rule against permitting callers who did not belong to the immediate family, and among those who paid their respects were Mrs. Wilhelmina, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Capt. James Roosevelt, who is stationed at Camp Upton; Joseph Bucklin Bishop, George B. Corleau, Oscar S. Ruck and Theodore P. Shonts.

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Tempting Bargains Offered to New Voters Up in Twentieth-first.

HEARING GIVEN TO ALL

Aspirants of Both Sexes and of Various Shades of Political Faith.

So many tempting bargains in Congressional material, all wool and a yard wide and warranted not to fade, were offered the new voters of the Twenty-first Congressional district at a meeting held last night at Corrigan's Hall on West 167th street, that many of the women went away audibly wishing that there wasn't a law against repeaters at the polls. Every one of the six candidates for the seat in the House of Representatives vacated by Murray Hulbert responded with a cheerful promptitude to the invitation of Big Boss Mary Garrett Hay to come and tell why the women ought to vote for him—or her. There were women candidates, indeed there are—and every one was simply bursting with good intentions.

There was Mrs. Manie Colvin, the prohibition candidate, who is wearing a coat that she says is this winter's sole could buy a Liberty bond. (But it has a new listing, as an anti-prohibition Socialist woman voter in the audience pointed out.) Mrs. Colvin, whose husband was the "dip" also ran in the late mayoralty contest, pledged herself to full advocacy in the person of the Republican aspirant for the office she was seeking. She was a bright and cheerful strawberry coated and an engaging bloom in her cheeks that she was taking with the male voters scattered through the audience. There was a general feeling among the males

that she would add to the picture if she went to Congress. Mrs. Smith read her place, the general tenor of which was that she would help win the war by taxing Baron Astor's real estate holdings in New York and giving the money to Mr. McAdoo. She stated that she was a quite new convert to single taxism, and asked Boss Hay if some one else couldn't answer any questions asked her. Boss Hay said that would never do—if she wanted to go to Congress she must buck up and face the music—or words to that effect—but the audience was kind and permitted her to fade away without any heckling.

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dear and reproachful tones, "would you advise the women to gamble in candidates—to vote for the one they think is likely to win?" But Mr. Bowles, with his hand on his chest, was too busy telling what he would do about Mr. Wilson's war policies if sent to Washington to reply.

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Mr. Bowles said he would, first of all, see to it that Theodore Roosevelt was sent to Washington some way and given a voice in forming the war policies of the country. He said he would support the President—with reservations. He reserved the right of criticism, he said, and to prove it he launched right away on a criticism of the fuelless Mondays.

Assemblyman Smith, of that neighborhood, who had come down from Albany and was hanging around the purloined to see if he could get a line on what the women were going to do, constituted himself a committee of one to buttonhole the ladies as they went out and tell them that in his opinion right there was where the Republican made his mistake. He piled statistics on how many loaded ships the fuelless Mondays had sent to Europe—piled these statistics into the minds of the ladies already fed up with Candidate Bowles' statistics on how much New York had lost in wages through those Mondays, until—well, well, as the ladies remarked on going home, they thought their hard work was ended when they got the vote, but it seemed it was just begun.

Mr. Bowles condemned the practice, which he claimed was instituted by Democrats, of resigning from Congress in order to take paying positions. He would never do that, he said; he would go to Congress and stay there. If elected, even if his wife had to take in washing to pay his fare and keep. This mention of his wife paved the way for a little family history, in the course of which he reminded the ladies that Mrs. Bowles had been a suffrage captain; those parts and that he made the first speech for the cause ever made on Washington Heights.

The other woman candidate is nominated by the single taxers and her name is Mrs. Charlotte Smith. She wore a bright and cheerful strawberry coat and an engaging bloom in her cheeks that she was taking with the male voters scattered through the audience. There was a general feeling among the males

that she would add to the picture if she went to Congress. Mrs. Smith read her place, the general tenor of which was that she would help win the war by taxing Baron Astor's real estate holdings in New York and giving the money to Mr. McAdoo. She stated that she was a quite new convert to single taxism, and asked Boss Hay if some one else couldn't answer any questions asked her. Boss Hay said that would never do—if she wanted to go to Congress she must buck up and face the music—or words to that effect—but the audience was kind and permitted her to fade away without any heckling.

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